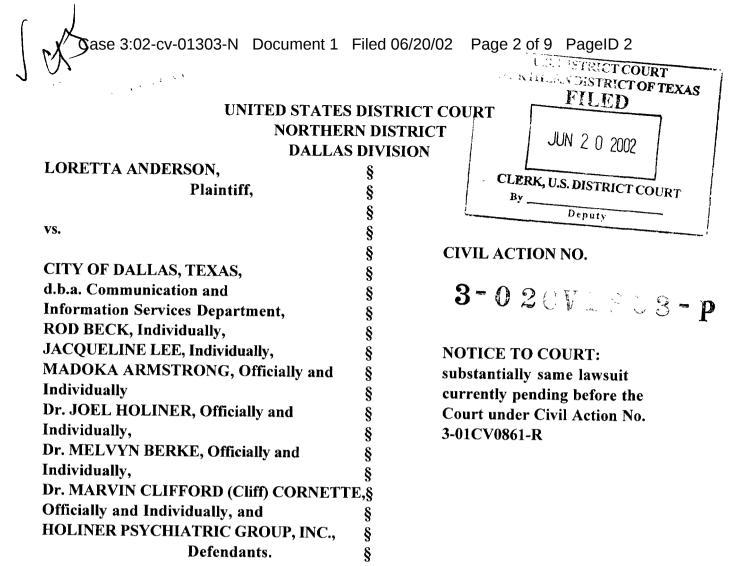
JS 44 (Rev. 11/95)

# **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS	1		VE	DEFENDANTS -	City of Dallas	Texas,d.b.a.
Loretta Ander	son /	/ ///				n Services Departme
		JUN 202	Da.			adoka Armstrong,
	108		UQ	/I /	ner, Dr. Melvi	-
<b>(b)</b>	~ ~	US DIST		Holiner Psych	ifford (Cliff) iatric Group,	Inc.
(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE		SES)	COLL	COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF	F FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT	
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				TRACT OF L	AND INVOLVED.	SE THE LOCATION OF THE
(C) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME.	ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE	d IMPER)		<u> </u>		
Loretta Anderson (Pro Se)				ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)	s, Assistant C	ity Attorney
P.O. Box 382333				7 CN City Ha		zej necornej
Duncanville,	Texas 75138			1500 Marilla		•
				Dallas, Texa		1 <u>4) 670-3519</u>
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (PLACE AN	"X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)	III. (	ror Diversity Cases Only)_	NCIPAL PARTIES	PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT)
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	■ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)		,	BM	11 🗆 1 Incorporate	PTF DEF d or Principal Place
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizer	riship of Parties	(	Citizen of Another State		d and Principal Place 5 5 5
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IV. ORIGIN		(PLACE AN	או ייצי וא	ONE BOX ONLY)		Appeal to District
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CONTRACT		ORTS		FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine	PERSONAL INJURY  319 Airplane	PERSONAL INJU		☐ 610 Agriculture ☐ 620 Other Food & Drug	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	☐ 400 State Reapportionment ☐ 410 Antitrust
☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	315 Airplane Product Liability	Med Malpract  ☐ 365 Personal Injury		☐ 625 Drug Related Selzure of Property 21 USC 861	423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	430 Banks and Banking
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	Product Liabilit	Ŋ	G90 Liquor Laws	PROPERTY RIGHTS	☐ 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc ☐ 460 Deportation
☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted	☐ 330 Federal Employers Liability	injury Product I		☐ 650 Airline Regs	□ 820 Copyrights	Corrupt Organizations
Student Loans (Excl Veterans)	□ 340 Marine	PERSONAL PROPE	RTY	Occupational     Safety/Health	☐ 839 Patent	☐ 810 Selective Service ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/
☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	☐ 345 Marine Product Liability	370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lendin	a	□ 999 Other	□ 840 Trademark	Exchange  B75 Customer Challenge
of Veteran s Benefits  180 Stockholders Suits	356 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle	☐ 300 Other Personal Property Dama		LABOR	SOCIAL SECURITY	12 USC 3410
☐ 199 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability	Product Liability  388 Other Personal Injury	☐ 365 Property Dama Product Liabilit	100	☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)	□ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 892 Economic Stabilization Act
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETIT	<u> </u>	☐ 720 Labor/Mgmt Relations	☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	□ 893 Environmental Matters □ 894 Energy Allocation Act
210 Land Condemnation				☐ 730 Labor/Mgmt Reporting	☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 866 RSI (405(g))	☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act
220 Foreclosure	☐ 441 Voting ■ 442 Employment	Sentence		& Disclosure Act  740 Railway Labor Act	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	□ 906 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice
☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 240 Torts to Land	443 Housing/ Accommodations	Habeas Corpus	<b>.</b>	☐ 799 Other Labor Litigation		□ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
245 Tort Product Liability     290 All Other Real Property	☐ 444 Welfare ☐ 446 Other Civil Rights	536 Death Penait		□ 791 Empl Ret inc	area (U.S. Ptaintiff or Defendant)	☐ 896 Other Statutory Actions
		S66 CMI Rights		Security Act	☐ 871 IRS — Third Party 28 USC 7609	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO		TUTE UNDER WHICH YO	U ARE FI	LING AND WRITE BRIEF STATEME	NT OF CAUSE	
	DO NOT CITE JURISDIC	NONAL STATUTES UNLES	SS ONER	SITY)		
violation of d	lue process				•	
VII. REQUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTIO			ON.	DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:		
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VIII.RELATED CASE(S	S) (See Instructions): Ju	JDGE			DOCKET NUMBER	
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY						

. JUDGE.



# NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND SUPPORTING BRIEF

The City of Dallas ("City"), Rod Beck ("Beck"), Jacqueline Lee ("Lee"), and Dr. Melvyn Berke ("Dr. Berke") (collectively, "Defendants" or "Removing Defendants") remove Loretta Anderson's ("Anderson" or "Plaintiff") recently filed state court action to the federal court.

I.

## **Background of Anderson's Lawsuit**

Loretta Anderson was an employee of the City of Dallas until June 27, 2000. On May 7, 2001, Anderson filed a lawsuit in federal court, Civil Action No. 3-01CV0861-R (the "federal lawsuit"), against the City of Dallas, Dr. Melvyn Berke, and several other defendants, including certain City employees. *See* Tab 1, Appendix of Exhibits to Notice of Removal. The federal

lawsuit is based on events and circumstances leading up to the termination of Anderson's employment with the City. *See id.* at 3-8. Among other allegations, Anderson alleged that the defendants denied her certain rights that are guaranteed under federal law. *See id.* at 14-15. On September 18, 2001, the federal court dismissed Anderson's claims against Dr. Berke with prejudice. *See* Tab 4, Appendix of Exhibits to Notice of Removal. The City's motion to dismiss the federal lawsuit is currently pending. *See* Tab 3, Appendix of Exhibits to Notice of Removal.

On March 13, 2002, Anderson filed another lawsuit in state court against the City and Dr. Berke, some of the defendants in her federal lawsuit, and some additional defendants. *See* Original Petition, Doc. No. 2, Index of State Court Documents. Like her federal lawsuit, Anderson's state lawsuit in the 162nd Judicial District Court of Texas, Cause No. 02-02417, is based on the events and circumstances leading up to the termination of her employment on June 27, 2000. *See id.* at 3-11. The state lawsuit focuses on the same facts, time period, and core issues in Anderson's federal action. *See id.* In fact, the factual allegations in the state lawsuit are almost a verbatim reprint of the federal lawsuit.

In her state court petition, Anderson claimed that her due process rights were violated thus: "Denial of due process in appeal of March 1 through March 14, 2000, suspension of 44 hours;" "Denial of due process in the appeal of May 19 – May 25, 1999, for suspension of 44 hours;" "Denial of due process in the appeal of an April 19, 1999, reprimand;" "Denial of due process surrounding need to place Plaintiff on Administrative leave;" and "Denial of due process in the allegations of Plaintiff's threat of violence to self, coworkers and citizens of Dallas." Original Petition, Doc. No. 2, Index of State Court Documents, 15. In that petition, Anderson essentially requested judicial review of her claims on the basis that: "The *federal law* requires

certain procedural protections before [her property] right can be affected. These procedural protections are guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution." Id. at 20 (emphases added).

On May 21, 2002, Anderson attempted to serve process on the City and Dr. Berke. Although Anderson's service of process was defective, the City and Dr. Berke voluntarily appeared in the lawsuit by filing their answers on June 7, 2002. All other defendants, although not properly served, have filed their answers, and either joined in this removal or signed Consent to Removal forms. Along with Notice of Removal, the Removing Defendants have also filed an Appendix of Exhibits to Defendants' Notice of Removal, containing the documents mentioned in this Notice, including the Consent to Removal forms.

H.

### **Argument and Authorities**

#### The General Removal Statute:

Federal statute 28 U.S.C. § 1441 governs the removal of civil actions from state to federal court. Specifically, section 1441(b) provides:

Any civil action of which the district courts [of the United States] have original jurisdiction founded on a claim or right arising under the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States shall be removable without regard to the citizenship or residency of the parties.

And another federal statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, describes the types of cases over which federal district courts have original jurisdiction. Section 1331 provides that federal courts have original jurisdiction "of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States."

### Case law on federal question:

Based on section 1331, federal courts, therefore, have original jurisdiction over cases in which there is a federal question. According to federal case law, this federal question jurisdiction exists if federal law is a direct and essential element of the plaintiff's cause of action. See Medina v. Ramsey Steel Co., Inc., 238 F.3d 674, 680 (5th Cir. 2001); Carpenter v. Wichita Falls Indep. Sch. Dist., 44 F.3d 362, 365 (5th Cir. 1995). For instance, in Davis v. Rodriguez, the Court held that a wrongful termination action was properly removed to federal court because the plaintiff alleged that his termination violated his due process and equal protection rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, even though the plaintiff claimed that he invoked the due process clause merely to buttress his state law claims. 106 F.3d 206, 208-09 (7th Cir. 1997). And in Ayres v. General Motors Corp., the Court held that federal court jurisdiction existed in plaintiff's lawsuit brought under state racketeering law, because the predicate acts alleged in the plaintiff's petition were for violations of federal mail and wire fraud law. 234 F.3d 514, 518-19 (11th 2000). Moreover, a plaintiff may not defeat removal by simply omitting to plead a necessary federal question. See Franchise Tax. Bd. v. Construction Laborers Vacation Trust, 463 U.S. 1, 22 (1983).

## Anderson's petition alleged federal question:

Anderson's state court petition clearly indicates her intention to invoke and rely on federal law. Under her cause of action for "Outrageous Conduct," Anderson expressly alleged that the defendants' conduct was a violation of her right to due process of law. Also, Anderson expressly alleged that "federal law requires certain procedural protections before that right can be affected," and that "[t]hese procedural protections are guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment

of the United States Constitution." *Id.* at 20. Thus, based on Anderson's own allegation, federal law is a direct and essential element of her cause of action, and her state lawsuit, therefore, presents a "federal question" according to the cases interpreting section 1331. Under the general federal question removal statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b), Anderson's lawsuit is, therefore, removable from state to federal court.

#### The All Writs Act:

Removal of Anderson's state lawsuit is also proper under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a). According to this statute, "[t]he Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions." 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a); see U.S. v. New York Tel Co., 434 U.S. 159, 172 (1977). Admittedly, the Act does not provide an independent basis for federal jurisdiction. See Westinghouse Elec. Corp. v. Newman & Holtzinger, P.C., 992 F.2d 932, 937 (9th Cir. 1993). But the Act provides supplemental jurisdiction when the underlying claim is already in federal court. See In re Fraser, 75 F. Supp.2d 572, 579 (E.D. Tex. 1999). Thus, a federal court may enjoin or remove actions in state court when necessary to protect its judgment or orders. See id.

As already mentioned, Anderson's federal lawsuit is currently pending in the United States District Court, Dallas Division, under Civil Action No. 3-01CV0861-R. That federal lawsuit is against the City, Dr. Berke, and most of the same defendants that are involved in the state lawsuit. The federal lawsuit involves the same case and controversy or the same common nucleus of facts as the state lawsuit that is being removed to this Court. Also, in the federal lawsuit, the Court has issued several orders, including a judgment that dismissed all the claims that Anderson filed against Dr. Berke. Moreover, the Court also denied Anderson's request to

amend her federal complaint to include the additional same persons and causes of action that are now in her state lawsuit.

Under the All Writs Act, this Court should take supplemental jurisdiction of all claims and causes of action asserted in Anderson's state lawsuit, because the Court already has federal question jurisdiction over her federal lawsuit, Civil Action No. 3-01CV0861-R, that is based on the same case and controversy or the same common nucleus of facts in the state lawsuit.

## **Notice of Removal is Procedurally Correct:**

This Notice of Removal is procedurally correct, because the defendants have attached a completed civil cover sheet, a supplemental civil cover sheet, a copy of the docket sheet in Cause No. 02-02417-I, and a certificate of Interested persons that complies with Local Rule 3.1(f). Also, the defendants have attached an index of all the pleadings, process, orders, and all other filings from the state court action arranged in chronological order according to the state court filing date, as required by 28 U.S.C.§ 1446(1) and Local Rule 81.1. Moreover, venue is proper in this federal district under 28 U.S.C.§ 1441(a), because the removed action has been pending in a state court that is in this district and division. And the defendants will properly and timely file a copy of this Notice of Removal with the Clerk of the State court in which the action has been pending.

For the reasons discussed above, the Defendants remove Anderson's lawsuit, Cause No. 02-02417-I, from the 162nd Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Texas, to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, and respectfully request the Court to grant all other appropriate relief.

Respectfully submitted,

### City Attorney of the City of Dallas

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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

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